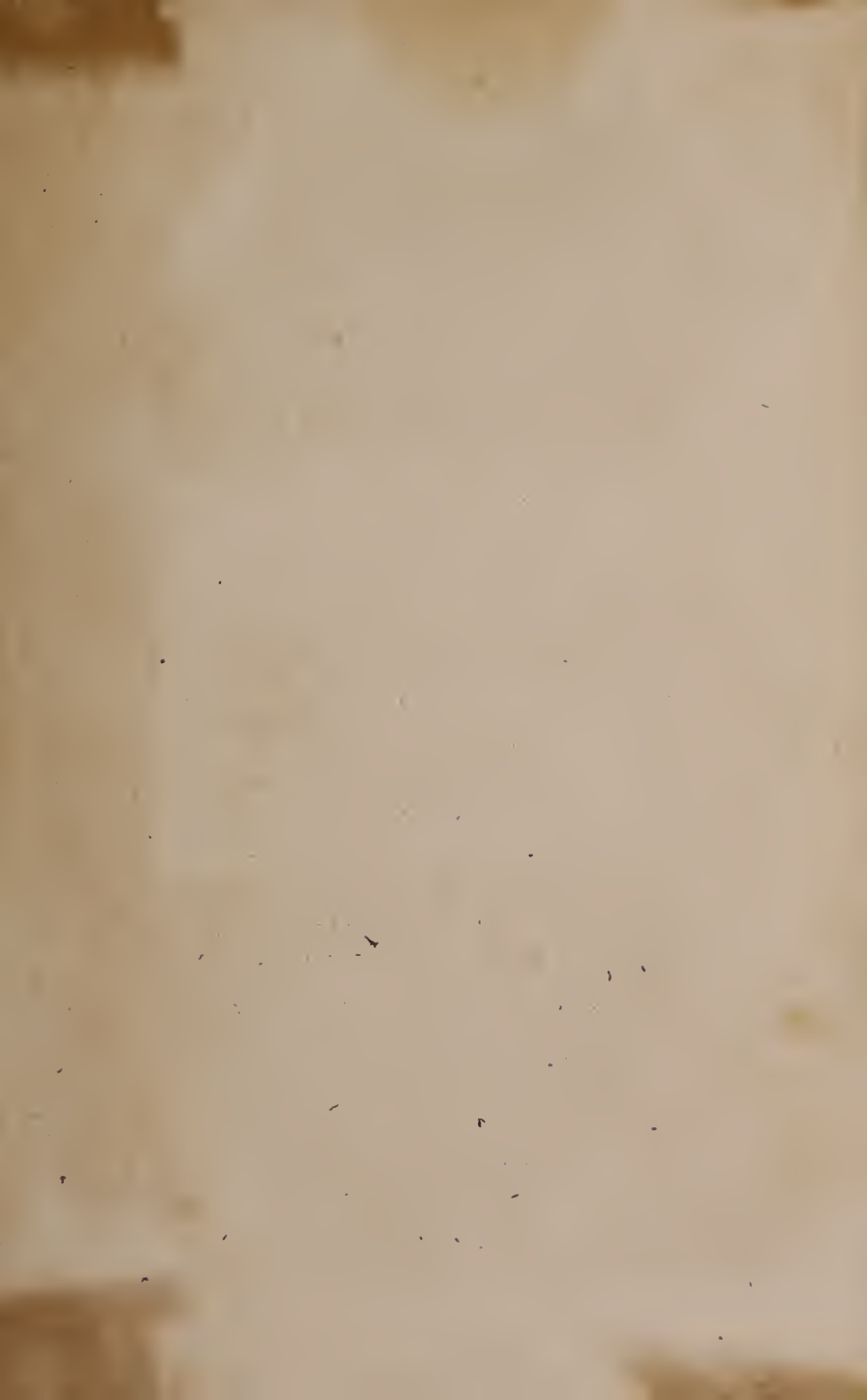


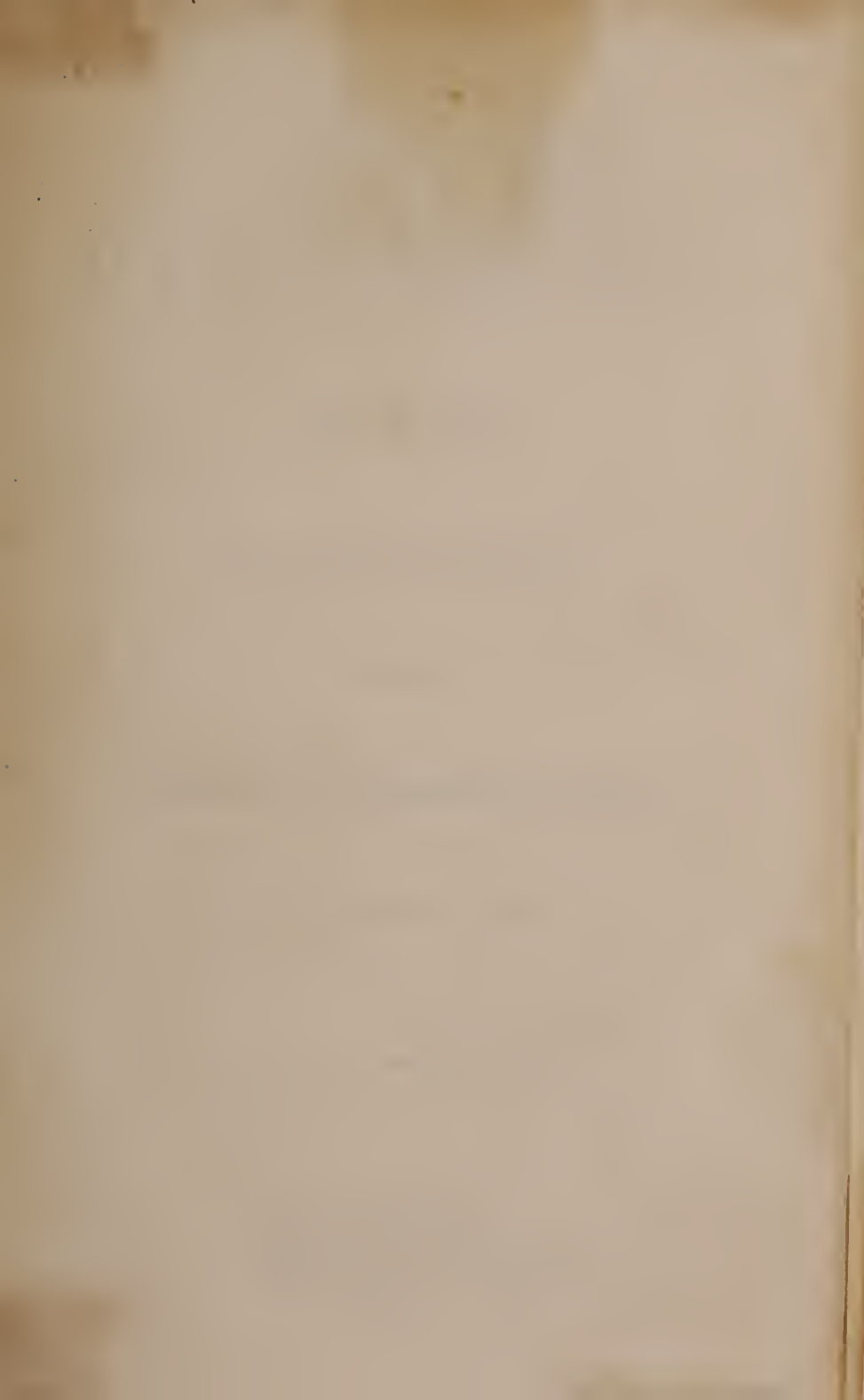
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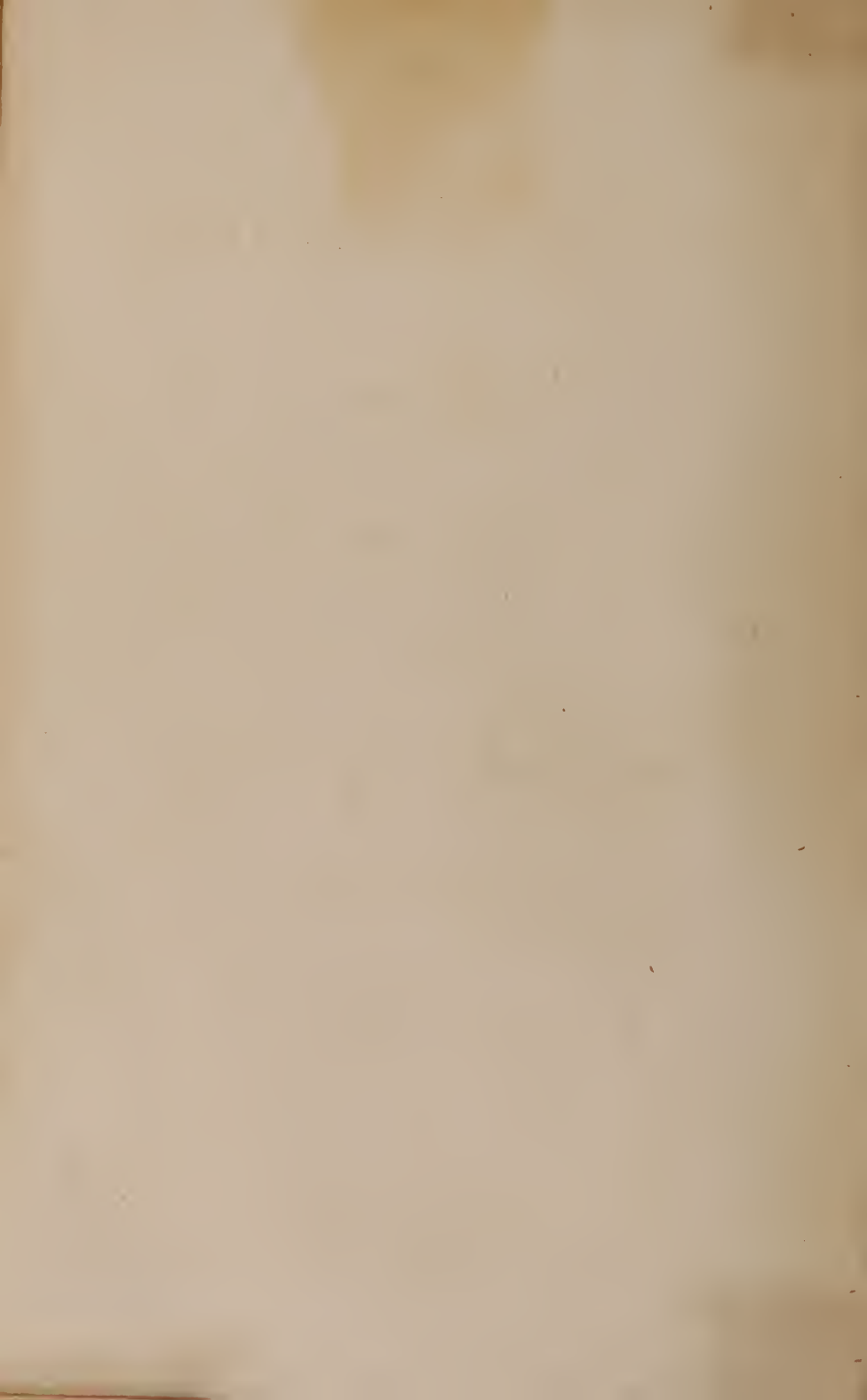
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII—1852.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1852.

—[No. 7.

Death of the Hon. Henry Clay.

Our readers will already have heard, through the daily papers, or by telegraph, of the death of the venerable HENRY CLAY, who departed this life, in this city, on Tuesday, the 29th June, at 12 o'clock M. Thus, the country, as well as our Society, is deprived of the valuable services of one who so long exerted a powerful influence for good in the councils of the nation; and who, for the last sixteen years, so honorably filled the position of President of the American Colonization Society.

Of his capacity and usefulness as an eminent statesman and true patriot, we need not speak; for his name and his actions are identified with the history of the country, of which he was universally regarded as one of the brightest ornaments. And for evidences of his devotion to the cause of African Colonization, we need only refer to the history of this Society, of which he was one of the distinguished founders, and in the prosperity of which he always exhibited an active interest. For many months, he had been calmly awaiting the coming of death; and when the hour arrived, he quietly passed away, and left a nation to mourn the departure of her favorite son. His fame is with his grateful countrymen; and to the end of time, the name of HENRY CLAY will be associated with those of the greatest and wisest men that have lived and labored for the good of mankind.

Important Movement for Colonization.

OUR readers have already been apprised, through the daily papers, of the intention of the Hon. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, to endeavor to introduce into the House of Representatives a Bill for the disposition of the fourth installment of the deposits of the public money. On the 4th ult., Mr. Stanly, by unanimous consent, introduced the annexed Bill, which was referred to the appropriate Committee. We confidently look for a favorable report by the Committee; and we trust that the provisions of this Bill will meet the favorable consideration of Congress. Should it pass, it will place at the disposal of the States \$468,360 75 annually for purposes of Colonization.

We regard this as one of the most important and least objectionable movements in favor of the colonizing of the free people of color of the United States, who may desire to emigrate to Liberia, that has yet been suggested. And we cannot conceive any reasonable ground of objections to the measure.

We hope our friends will give their aid to this important movement, by memorializing Congress in favor of the passage of the bill.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States, the fourth instalment of the deposits of the public money directed to be made with said States by the Act approved June 23, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to deposit, as hereinafter mentioned, with those States that received the previous instalments, the fourth instalment of the deposits of public money, directed to be made with said

States, under the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act approved the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in sums to which each State was entitled respectively, to wit :

With the State of—

Maine.....	\$318,612 75
New Hampshire.....	223,028 93
Massachusetts.....	446,057 86
Rhode Island.....	127,445 10
Connecticut.....	254,890 20
Vermont.....	223,028 93
New York.....	1,338,173 57
New Jersey.....	254,890 20
Pennsylvania.....	955,838 26
Delaware.....	95,583 83
Maryland.....	318,612 75
Virginia.....	732,809 34
North Carolina.....	477,919 13
South Carolina.....	350,474 03
Georgia.....	350,474 03
Alabama.....	223,028 93
Louisiana.....	159,306 38
Mississippi.....	127,445 10
Kentucky.....	477,919 13
Tennessee.....	477,919 13
Ohio.....	669,086 78
Missouri.....	127,445 10
Indiana.....	286,751 48
Illinois.....	159,306 38
Arkansas.....	95,583 83
Michigan.....	95,583 83

Which several sums amount

in the aggregate to.....\$9,367,214 98

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the provisions aforesaid, for the purposes hereafter mentioned, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be directed to cause to be prepared a certificate of stock for each State, containing the amounts as specified in the first section, to be deposited with it, signed by said Secretary, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of January and the first day of July, commencing on the first day of —, in the year —.*

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, That this deposit is to be made with said States, to transport to Liberia in Africa the free people of color within said States respectively, and to provide for and to educate said people, as each State entitled to the stock may direct: And when any State aforesaid, by an act for that purpose, shall agree to accept the deposit and appropriate the interest accruing thereon for the purposes*

aforesaid, or either of them, the said Secretary of the Treasury, on being notified thereof by an authenticated copy of the act, shall deliver to the Governor of said State so accepting said deposit, the certificate of stock, prepared for said State in manner aforesaid, or to such other officer as the State may designate.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, When a State that accepts the said stock shall thereafter decline or omit to appropriate and expend the interest, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the interest on said stock so deposited with that State shall cease, so long as the State

shall thus decline or omit to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, The principal of said stock is not to be paid without the express direction of Congress.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when said States shall have removed all such free persons of color residing in their respective borders, as hereinbefore mentioned, then the balance of the money to which they are entitled shall be appropriated by said States to the education of the poor, or to internal improvements within their respective borders, as to each State shall seem right and proper.

State Appropriations for Colonization.

WE have already noticed (in the Repository for May) the appropriation by the Legislature of New Jersey of \$1,000 a year for two years, to aid in defraying the expenses of free persons of color in that State who may desire to emigrate to Liberia. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$2,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to be applied to defraying the expenses of emigrants from that State. And the General Assembly of Indiana has passed a bill, placing \$5,000 at the disposal of the State authorities for purposes of colonization. The Legislature of Maryland, too, has extended its liberality, and

has again taken the lead in the practical application of legislative aid to the colonization enterprise, by renewing the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for six years longer, to aid the State Colonization Society. Besides which, the subject of State action with reference to the emigration of the free colored people, has been warmly agitated in several other States. All of which goes to show that the several State Governments are becoming convinced of the propriety and importance of co-operating with the true friends of the colored race in carrying forward the great enterprise of African colonization.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Convention of Free Colored People.

IN another column we present a CIRCULAR ADDRESS to the free colored people of Maryland, calling a Convention to assemble in Baltimore the 25th July, to take into consideration their present condition and future prosperity, and compare them with the inducements held out to them to emigrate to Liberia. This movement may be considered indicative of the change that is going on in the minds of the colored people respecting emigra-

tion. It is well known that heretofore they have been almost entirely insensible to the advantages which they must necessarily enjoy in a land peculiarly their own. They have not been entirely free from the control of bad counsellors.— Now they seem resolved to take the matter into their own hands, and to look at their present condition and future prospects in this country as a matter in which they are *personally* interested. When they do this

in earnest, the result can be easily foreseen. They will desire to escape from their present anomalous condition, will yearn to be free and disenthralled, to have a land of their own, to have rights unquestioned by any superiors, where character, enterprise, education, and all that is lovely and noble in life shall combine to elevate and improve them and their children after them to the latest generation.

[From the Baltimore Daily Times.]

Emigration of the Colored Race.

IN presenting the circular, which will be found in another column, of which a committee of colored persons have undertaken the distribution, (and which was written by one of themselves,) it gives us pleasure to commend it as the evidence of a new and generally unexpected change of sentiment on the part of the colored population, or, at least, some portion of it. It is well known that for twenty-five years the Colonization Societies in this country have labored to present before that portion of our population, the advantages which must accrue to them, from emigration to a land where they might enjoy, undisturbed, those social and material privileges which it was impossible ever to expect they could obtain by a residence of centuries in this country, and that these appeals have met with comparatively little attention, and, indeed, have been received with very bad grace by the great mass of those whom it was intended to benefit. The cause of this opposition was to be found in the steady and violent animosity of those white fanatics, who, setting themselves up as the peculiar friends of the blacks, represented that the prejudice against their color was merely an arbitrary sentiment, which time would weaken or entirely dissipate; and that they might still look forward to enjoying, in this country, an equality in social and political rights with the whites.

This assumption of peculiar friendliness on the part of the Abolitionists, and the plausible reasonings with which they approached their "colored friends," have acquired the confidence of the latter, who are now, however, beginning to awake to a just idea of their condition and future prospects in this country. They have discovered that the loud-mouthed protestations of the Abolitionists, are the mere effervescence of an intermeddling and dangerous faction, against whose principles the whole Union—whose destruction they have meditated—has pronounced in tones of thunder; a faction whose baleful alliance is shunned, most religiously, by both of the great parties of the country. They have discovered that underground railroads are a device to inveigle the slaves from a condition of comparative comfort, into the *freedom* of starvation, with a poor display of political privileges, which are mockery in view of their exercise by an ignorant and despised minority; that the expectations fostered in behalf of the free blacks are proved to be entirely futile by the continued attitude of opposition held towards them, when there is a question of lessening the social and political gulf which divides the races. They discover that the rapid immi-

gration of whites from every quarter, is encroaching upon their employments, and lessening their chances of gaining a thrifty livelihood, even in those menial pursuits to which they are chiefly limited.

With the spread of education, and the expansion of republican ideas, they become more sensible of their own anomalous and degraded condition, and the result is a yearning to be free like those around them, to have a land all their own, to have rights unquestioned by any superior color, to go wherever such privileges may be obtained. They see in the growing republics on the West of Africa, a living refutation of the calumnies of the Abolitionists against the colonizationists, a land where, from simple citizenship up to the highest post in the government, all is free and open to them, and where character, enterprise, education and honorable ambition, have all their appropriate rewards in the order of the State. What is better, no white man can hope to cast his lot there with the prospect of permanent settlement, or of transmitting a healthy posterity. They see there such men as the late Gov. Russwurm or the present Gov. Roberts, sustaining their rule surrounded by their own race, with a distinction and dignity which would do honor to any white man. They see there pioneers of their own color, who in the arts of peace or of war, are striking examples of what the

emancipation of the MIND can effect.

This is a crisis full of important results to the race in this country, and it behooves them now to cast aside all false issues, to take into serious consideration (in the words of the circular) their present condition and future prospects in this country, and contrast them with the inducements and prospects opened to them in Liberia, or any other country.

We have little doubt as to the quarter to which their preferences will be given, although that is as yet left an open question. Trinidad is a failure. Jamaica is a half-ruined British dependency, and in both, the white man is the sole source of authority. Liberia excepted, Haiti is the only point left, and here reigns a perpetual jealousy between the black and the mulatto. Moreover, the imperial rule set up there is repugnant to their feelings and inclinations, for strange to say, in the midst of depression, this race in America has become imbued with a sentiment of republicanism and a love for its system, which will make them in Africa the sedulous imitators of ourselves, in all but in the misfortune of introducing another race to be perpetually subservient to themselves. In this career we are happy to believe they will run rejoicing, long after the privations of their forefathers in this country shall have been forgotten.

Circular.

PURSUANT to an invitation given through the columns of the Baltimore daily papers to the Free Colored Population of Baltimore, friendly to calling a State Convention, to be held in this city some time during

the ensuing summer, to take into consideration their present position and future prospects in this country, and to compare the same with the inducements and prospects held out to them to emigrate to Liberia or

elsewhere; a respectable number assembled in the school room of St. James (colored) Church, corner of Saratoga and North streets.

The meeting being duly organized, it was resolved that a Convention of Delegates of the Free Colored Population from each county of the State of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore, be held in this city on the 25th July next, for the purposes above stated.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to issue a circular addressed to the Free Colored People of the State, setting forth the object of the Convention, the time of its commencement and the conditions upon which Delegates will be entitled to a seat in the same.

At an adjourned meeting of persons friendly to the call of the said Convention, held on the 4th of June, 1852, in the room before referred to, the Committee on the Circular Address, made the following report, which was unanimously approved and adopted:

ADDRESS TO THE FREE COLORED
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARY-
LAND.

Brethren:—Whereas the present age is one distinguished for inquiry, investigation and enterprise, in physical, moral and political sciences above all past ages of the world, one in which the nations of the earth seem to have arisen from the slumber of ages, and are putting forth their utmost energies to obtain all those blessings, which nature and nature's God seem to have intended that man should enjoy, and the principles set forth by the American Sages, in the Declaration of Independence of these United States, "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their

Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," with each revolving year have extended wider and wider throughout the habitable globe, and sunk deeper and deeper into the hearts of millions of men, and as we humbly hope, are destined to revolutionize the civil and political conditions of all the nations of the earth, it would indeed be passing strange if the Free Colored man in this country, which gave birth to those elevated and sublime sentiments, should feel nothing of the force of their mighty import, and with anxious eye and panting heart, endeavor in this, or some other country, to realize the blessings so freely enjoyed by the white citizens of this land. Actuated by these feelings we have presumed to address our brethren of our native State, and we do hereby respectfully solicit them to assemble with us in this city, on the 25th of next month (July,) to take into serious consideration our present condition and future prospects in this country, and contrast them with the inducements and prospects opened to us in Liberia, or any other country. In conformity with a resolution passed at the meeting held on the 24th ultimo, the Committee do hereby respectfully propose, that each county in the State shall have the privilege of sending any number of Delegates not exceeding six, as they may deem proper, and our brethren throughout the State are requested to hold meetings (by legal permission) in their several counties, for the purpose of selecting their Delegates, and to collect money to defray the expenses they may incur by attending the said Convention.

As the object for which this Convention is called, is one of vital im-

portance to the Free Colored People of Maryland, it is greatly to be desired, and confidently expected that a full attendance of Delegates will be present on the occasion, who will calmly, deliberately and intelligently consider the object for which they have been called together, and that each Delegate will come prepared to contribute his portion of information, and fully and freely to express his views on the great subject of our future destiny.

Delegates are requested to bring credentials of their appointment from the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which they were appointed, but in counties where no

formal meeting is held, Delegates are requested to procure a certificate from some respectable person, either white or colored, a well known resident of the county from whence he or they may come. All Delegates complying with the above requisitions, shall be duly admitted to the Convention.

All communications in relation to the Convention must be directed to the care of H. H. Webb, St. James' School Room, corner of Saratoga and North streets.

JAMES A. HANDY, Chairman,

JOHN H. WALKER, Secretary.

Baltimore, June 4th, 1852.

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

Addresses at the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Col. Society,

HELD AT RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

THE Rev. Mr. MOORE, was first introduced to the meeting. He spoke nearly as follows :

Mr. President—I have been requested to present the following resolution :

Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization is one of wise policy, and of Christian charity, and constitutes a lesson taught by the history of the past, the facts of the present, and the prospects of the future.

I acknowledge that it is with some unwillingness that I appear before the society this evening, and I deem it necessary here to say, in justice to you, as well as myself, that my engagements have been so pressing hitherto that I come rather to give the results of the opinions which I have held for many years past, than the results of any immediate study or preparation that I have been able to bestow upon the subject, for such study or preparation has been made

by the pressure of my professional engagements, utterly impossible. I come then, rather to open the exercises of the meeting and to make a way for those who will follow me, and who I hope will be able to give something more worthy of reception and remembrance, than anything that I can present. But having for so many years been the advocate of this great scheme, some great principles in regard to it, have been established in my mind, and I shall throw out a few of these briefly, as a fitting introduction, to what may follow, from those gentlemen who will succeed me. I desire this evening to look at this subject in its more general relations; for it seems to me, that this is the aspect in which it commends itself to the mind of every one who will think profoundly upon it. A very slight examination of the history of the world, will show you the fact, especially when read with an eye that has been

enlightened by the Bible, that God has usually far greater intentions in the movements of the world's history than has man; and that in those changes that have taken place in the history of the world, in the crisis and turning points of that history; those men who have been actors in such scenes and epochs, have not had in view the purpose which God has had in them, and have had no conception of the vastness or the value of the acts they performed, and the measures which they set on foot.

When Columbus started forth, for example, on that voyage which resulted in the discovery of this country, his object was to find a passage to Cathay, or a shorter passage to the East Indies than was then known; he had no conception of the vastness of the results of his enterprise, or of the wonderful destiny which would follow the proceedings in which he played the part he did;—and such in every great scheme of colonization has been the fact—the men that have been engaged in those great events that have changed the history of nations, have had no conception of the vast results of their action. The men who first colonized this country, came here, some to improve their fortunes, and some to find places in which to have freedom to worship God, and they had no conception that they were to be the instruments of raising an empire, of the breadth of foundation, and loftiness of superstructure, of that which has been the result of their exertions. The result of their labors shows that by their instrumentality God was establishing the foundation of an empire, the mightiest the world has ever seen.

Again, if we will examine the history of the past, we will find that this fact also stands out prominent,

that great events in the world, and great changes in the history of nations, have been caused by the transfer of the influences of one nation to another nation, and not by the growth of individual nations from within. Certain influences from without, have always been necessary to raise nations from a condition of barbarism to civilization. Something external has had to be transferred; there has been requisite, an inoculation as it were, of certain influences, in order to create and facilitate this national growth from within. There has been requisite, a kind of grafting or insertion upon or in, the national life of foreign influences, in order to the unfolding and development of their national history. Thus it was that foreign influences were transferred by colonies from Egypt to Phœnicia, and from Phœnicia to Greece; then from Greece and Tyre, again to Rome. And when the civilization of Rome began to grow feeble and effete, and the life which gave strength to the Roman people began to fail, and old age to come upon that great people, then were they inoculated with that strange barbaric energy that came from the forests of the North. Those hordes, and that energy, which seemed about to overwhelm the country, and to crush the destinies of the world, were but the means of infusing fresh life and fire into the veins of the Roman civilization. Then again, when this barbaric energy seemed to be too strong, and because of its own activity, about to put down all the higher vitality of the Roman people, and all their ancient civilization, and this at a period when it seemed impossible to civilize Europe in any way, what did God do? In His Providence, He took the masses of Europe, and precipitated them upon

Asia, through the crusades—those returning crusaders brought back with them the softening influences of this Asiatic civilization that had not yet entirely disappeared. Influences were transferred to Europe that soon resulted in the establishment of the free cities of Italy, and the breaking up of the feudal system. Thus has this transfer of the heritage of one nation to another nation been constantly going on in history. Revolutions and great changes in human history have thus been accomplished by this principle of the transmigration of the soul of one nation to the body of another, and of infusing the blood of the younger and more vigorous stock into the veins of the older and more decaying, enabling them to unfold themselves fully and perfectly.

When we come to modern times the same principle exists. Some peculiar system is transferred, or one set of influences that arise in one country, is transferred to another, where they can unfold themselves more completely. I find these influences concentrating in this country; and this is that which makes this country what it is. It gathers unto itself the blood and life of the whole past in the shape of its practical influences and results. This country is the child of colonization. In its original existence it was a great confederation of colonies. It is a great mass of colonies now; and its national life is the result of colonization. The soil from which springs our national life is the result of attrition, the wearing down of the rocks and the earth, and the effect of the winds and waves of the past; and from this soil has sprung great fruits, which are destined to be still more wonderful. All nations have here been thrown together, and the result has been, that acting upon

each other the salient prominencies of each have been worn away, thus making a richness and fertility of national life, which no other nation in the the world ever has enjoyed or can enjoy.

Great Britain owes the richness of her national life to the blood and strength of four or five races; but we have the best blood of the whole world. That is the cause of the power and energy of this country. God has designed this country to be the great seed-plot and nursery of the world. This is the last great garden of the world. Here are springing up influences that are to go out upon either side until they meet on the opposite side of the globe, and girdle the world. This is being done now. Europe twenty years ago knew but little about this country, save that at Washington they made laws, and New York was the great port of entry for ships, and this was about the extent of the knowledge that even the great mass of thinking men in Europe held in regard to us. Now the influence of this country is becoming an influence that Europe dreads and feels—dreads, because of feeling it.

Whatever we may think of the doctrine of intervention, there are certain great facts of intervention that cannot be passed over. We might as well attempt to prevent the flowing of the mighty current of the James river in its direct track, as to attempt to resist this fact of intervention—the effect of influences which are going forth from this country to mingle in the political life of Europe.

In another direction we see the effect of this intervention. The significance and importance of those colonies which are aggregating on the shores of the Pacific—of the new and wonderful form of national

life springing up there now, will be exhibited in almost miraculous results twenty years hence—and if we do not see them, our children will see them. It is a designed intervention of God in this country, by which the old worn-out systems of national and social life in Asia may be changed to those new and ever-enduring. The blind and bigoted Chinese, who have come, and are now coming to the Pacific shores, will look upon the energy, the enterprise, the wisdom, of Anglo-Saxon life, and drink in new conceptions, and upon returning to their own country those conceptions will be extended to others, and those newly received impressions will be the seeds of a new form of national life. These influences will spread and extend, and finally break up those old forms of society, that have existed on this continent for thousands of years.

There remains but one continent upon which the influences of this country ought to be felt—and where directly and actively they never can be felt, for the reason that Anglo-Saxon life never can flourish there. That continent is Africa. Here we find the real significance of that otherwise anomalous fact, the existence of two races in our country, so physically distinct as the white and colored. The existence of this colored race on our continent is certainly a fact of no small interest and importance in our national history. I concede that they constitute but a small portion of our population, yet there is an interest gathered around them, that does not belong to them, by virtue of their political or physical power. And that indicates that God does design something remarkable shall be the result of this existing race in our midst. Another peculiar fact is, that this race never

have excited such interest before; and never have exerted any influence upon the political destinies or action of the civilized world, from its creation until the last one hundred years. What does it mean? We find the significance of it in colonization or nowhere. And the existence of this race here is a problem absolutely insoluble by any other principle that we can draw from the history of the past. No two races have been able to exist together heretofore with any other results than these—either they must exist together in the relation of master and slave; or, in the second place, the distinction between them must be destroyed and obliterated by their being blended together; or, thirdly, they must come into open forcible collision, until one destroys the other; or, in the fourth place, they must be peaceably separated. One of the four results history tells us must follow. Look back. See the Jews and the Egyptians of olden times; in later times the Moors and the Spaniards, the Normans and the Saxons, and in our own continent, the Indians and the white race. It has been, and is, impossible for these races to live under the same form of government, except in one or the other of these relations. Now, as regards the whites and the blacks in this country, the first result will not meet the facts of the case, because we have portions of the colored race who do not exist in the relations of master and slave—the free blacks. Yet they grow and increase, and here is the element with which we have to deal. This first result, which will account for the peaceful existence of many of this race in our midst—not only in the past but for many years to come, cannot apply to those in a state of freedom. Which of the other results must fol-

low? It is impossible that they should be physically blended with the white race; and in the third place, we are not yet prepared to absolutely crush and destroy these free negroes. We are not yet prepared to go forth and slaughter them like sheep, or cut them down like wolves. And yet they must form, in time of peril and trouble, which periods are to be expected in a nation's history, an element of danger. What is to be done? The two races must be peacefully separated. This is the only alternative before us—that of peaceful separation—which it seems to me can be adopted.

If this is the case, it would seem, that this was God's object in allowing this race to come in contact with the whites. Yet another fact. Within the last ten or fifteen years, influences have been closing around these free blacks, to drive them from their present position. Those influences are at work. As in the spring of the year, when the sturdy tree is about to unfold itself in the blossoms and the fruit, everything that resists that growth, by some mysterious unseen influence is carried away and broken to pieces, and then the bud is allowed to come forth. So with this race. The report that has just been read, must have struck every one with the fact, that in regard to this race, the laws have been becoming more and more stringent for years. The procedure of both slave and free States, by a strange species of unanimity, has been the same in regard to the free negroes. Every shade of political position, every section of society, in this country, has united to push these free blacks from their present position. These facts have a meaning. And why do you find at this particular juncture, that the colonies

in Africa possess strength enough to receive them, and that influences are working to open wide the door of their reception in Africa? It is the working of Providence. It is the opportune pointing of God's hand, to this great fount of freedom to diffuse light and civilization and christianity, among the people of Africa, and establish that which has never yet been established—a civilization which shall grow up under a tropical sun.

Every change of this kind requires other influences; the influence of man must be applied to it. I will not say that there is not influence enough now existing upon our government and soil to induce us to act—but that there are other influences that come from Africa herself. I hope to hear unfolded the commercial influence of Africa. If Africa at this time sends yearly to Great Britain eight millions of imports; and if Great Britain is at this moment ready to establish a line of steamers, and open up a continuous commercial communication with Africa, why may not this be done for us? It will be done, and man in fulfilling his own designs, will be transmitting liberty and civilization and christianity to Africa, thus carrying out the great purposes of Deity. But let us for ourselves, endeavor to press forward this scheme of colonization, and go and possess this national heritage vouchsafed us, spreading light and truth throughout its dark and benighted regions.

The Rev. Mr. READ then addressed the meeting. He spoke substantially as follows:

It affords me pleasure to second the resolution now under consideration,—a pleasure, however, which is qualified with regret.

I esteem it a privilege to have listened to the remarks just now

submitted by the Rev. Gentleman who proposed the resolution; and regret that he should have felt himself under the necessity of abridging a train of thought so full of interest, as bearing upon the resolution in hand, and upon the spirit and aims of this great enterprise,—in order to make room or to save time for others. It must have been obvious to all present—that the outline of the philosophy of Colonization, as just now presented, might have been greatly enlarged, and its very instructive and important principles illustrated at a greater length, to the pleasure and profit of us all; it is therefore to be regretted that the mover of the resolution felt himself restricted in time.

We must all be satisfied, I think, that this enterprise of African Colonization,—whatever may be the results of our present deliberations, and however feeble or strong the advocacy and exertions of its patrons here or elsewhere,—is one of deep inherent interest, and far-reaching and most important practical consequences. It challenges not only our serious regard, by reason of the peculiar relations which we sustain to it, but rising far above any merely local or sectional interest, it is already invested with a world-wide sublimity; it claims and begins to receive the attention of the civilized world.

This particular scheme of Colonization, presents itself under peculiar circumstances. It comes up environed with peculiar difficulties, and with such inseparable concomitant interests,—that I am persuaded—that more of wisdom, in respect of the moral and political economy of the question,—more of self-sacrifice, in respect of the duties to be discharged and the operations to be prosecuted,—and more

of prudence, steadfastness, and zeal is necessary, in order to a successful issue, than has been demanded by any other system of Colonization under the sun.

There is one feature of this movement which has engaged my attention, which I am constrained to think has a moral in it, and which we may hope is an omen of good,—and that is the TEMPER of the cause. In the discussions of the general subject of the interests of the African race, in this country, who has not observed and been pained by the heat and strife engendered, and by the bitterness and denunciation manifested; but so far as it has been my pleasure to be conversant with the patrons and advocates of this society,—noticing with some care the spirit and temper of those who have given their labors, pecuniary means, and prayers, to its support,—there has been in their action a dignity, a calmness, a contempt of trick and concealment, and a challenging of thorough investigation, which have made the cause and the men amiable.

I would indulge the hope that *this spirit is from above*, and that in it is a pledge of success: may this spirit ever guide the cause, to the joy of its friends and the rebuke of clamor and vituperation on the part of its enemies.

It has been the steady aim of the projectors and friends of this movement, to demonstrate the feasibility and beneficent working of the scheme before the eyes of all men. In the prosecution of this design, many difficulties had to be encountered at home and abroad. These embarrassments have somewhat delayed the realization of hope, but have never dismayed the hearts of the friends of African Colonization. The ordeal has been severe and in-

structive. Denounced by some as an association whose object it was to furnish a receptacle for the worn-out, cast-off slave population of the South; suspected by others as abolitionists, in disguise; despite all this, and the real and imaginary difficulties connected with the field of their operation on the distant and unsettled coast of Africa—this society has steadily pursued its way until the enterprise of African Colonization has assumed all the definitiveness of a fixed fact, and a most important fact among the developments of this remarkable age of the world.

We are *obliged* to be interested in this subject.

When we have doubted, criticised, and taken counsel of indolence or of timidity; when we have speculated and debated and deferred the matter—still there it holds its inviting, beseeching, commanding attitude; it presses its claims in accents of tenderness and of authority; and when we have turned from our speculating and debates, we will still find this cause challenging our support, as one of the inevitable conditions of our situation in our relations to the African race. We must take hold of this work with ardor and persevering earnestness, casting ourselves on God for success.

And what, let me ask, is there in the present aspects of this enterprise to discourage us? Whatever of feebleness or of tardiness may have characterised the movement thus far, it certainly does not become Virginians or New Englanders to think contemptuously of the infant weakness of Colonial existence.—Who and what are we here and now? How do we stand connected with the past, that we should despise feeble beginnings? We will do well to remember Jamestown and

Plymouth, and then let our grateful, hopeful hearts give a warm place to the humble Republic—the germ of a prosperous empire on the Continent of Africa.

That which has already been accomplished, under adverse circumstances, does in my view, fully justify large hopes and efforts in the future.

Who is ignorant of the fact, that this Colonization movement, has already ripened into an importance which attracts the attention of commercial nations? England is not asleep to the fact that Liberia is soon to become an important mart of trade. The extraordinary courtesy shown by the government of England to the present Governor of Liberia, was doubtless, something more than mere civility or sympathy; beyond a doubt it had an eye and a hand to the wood, the oil, the ivory, and the spices of African production, which must soon flow from the basis of a large and lucrative trade, and for which England will be ready with her manufactures and her vessels.

In this aspect Liberia is at this moment worthy of the notice of keen sighted mercantile men, and of our National Government, as well as of philanthropists.

But I will confine my remarks to the more legitimate objects of this society. Among the immediate and prominent objects which engage our attention—are,

1st. The provision of a suitable, safe and happy home for the present free colored population of these States, and for those who shall from time to time be emancipated.

The idea of equality of races *here* is utterly and perfectly impracticable and impossible. The conviction and *determination*—not to say, prejudice—on this point is quite as

strong in the free as in the slave States—abundant proof of which is found in comparative legislation touching the civil rights of the colored race. Anything apparently in conflict with this statement, will be found, as I believe, to be but an exception to the general rule.

As there is no reason to anticipate the decay or removal of this prejudice, this race of people must be removed somehow and somewhere, for our sake and for theirs. This removal they are not able, of themselves, to effect. That Africa is their true and proper home does not, in my mind, admit of a doubt. That this agency is adapted to the necessities of the case is not to be questioned—if its resources are increased, and its operations accelerated. We should aim to strengthen that Republic, and to make it attractive. It can be made the interest of the free colored people to go there, and they can be made to understand it.

2d. This enterprise not only provides a safe and happy home for the free colored population of these States, in Africa; but it promises to introduce the blessings of civilization, christianity and good government into that dark theatre of debasement and cruelty.

This agency to which we are called in the Providence of God, is divested of its true importance, of its moral grandeur and sublimity, when it is viewed merely as a work of *necessity*; it is a ministry of *mercy*—by it the outstretched hands and imploring heart of Ethiopia, shall receive the promised boon of salvation.

We, as American freemen, have accepted and given in our adhesion to the general doctrine of *man's capability of self-government*.

For myself, without pretending to

dictate a political faith to others, not as throwing down the glove for debate upon this general subject—but, for myself, I am free to say, that I accept this doctrine with some very important restrictions.

That *man*,—enlightened and guided by the revealed will of God; governed and animated by the true fear and love of God; his inward and outward life loyal to Divine Authority,—may be elevated to the condition and immunities of self and social government, I believe; and upon this footing I accept the doctrine: but that *man*,—an alien from his God; debased in selfishness; destitute of the heavenly oracles, or holding them in unrighteousness—can ever, or anywhere, work out the true theory of self-government, I do not believe. The history of all attempts at self-government, seems to me to establish the truth of the proposition, that, to be *without God*, is to be without virtue, prudence and safety. Let us not disguise it from ourselves, nor from our fellow men, nor from our children,—that the genius and strength of our American liberty, is not found alone in the political constitution which we have adopted; but that we owe much—everything—to the hold which the authority of God has upon the public heart and conscience. What is so greatly needed at this moment, in Europe, as the right recognition of this very principle which I am advocating.

Thrones have been demolished, and constitutions have been displaced and destroyed; and still despotisms are reproduced. What has been wanting to the success of republicanism in so many trials, but this element of the fear of God—this first principle of virtue—this bond of light and love and law, from the throne of God, upon man's

heart and conscience? I have read history, and observed human policies in vain, if this be not the grand defect: nor do I gather hope from any political changes or revolutions—peaceful or violent—until this principle begins to exert its sanctifying power.

If it be asked, what has all this to do with the project of African Colonization? I answer—herein is the secret of hopeful effort, and of unquestionable success. It is our's, under God, to import *this kind of self-government* into Africa. Thus we answer the doubts which any may entertain respecting the intellectual and moral capacity of the returning children of Africa, for the maintenance of the institutions of civil and religious liberty. We may believe, that under the genial influences of social equality, liberty, protection, kind patronage—and, above all, under the fostering influences from the throne above, their minds and hearts, long trammelled and enshrouded, will rise and live and rejoice. Who shall limit the reviving, elevating, ennobling power of all *these influences* upon the African race? Let those doubt who will—it would be an impeachment of the wisdom, power and providence of God, for me to doubt the ultimate success of this colonization enterprise. I feel a deep inwrought confidence, that it will stand and flourish, and prove a lasting blessing to millions, while it shall be the occasion of a holy satisfaction to its patrons.

[In this connection, the speaker introduced interesting historical statements respecting the various efforts made by different denominations of Christians, during two centuries, to establish Christianity in Africa—the copy of which has unfortunately been misplaced—and he proceeded to say:]

From these interesting facts, we learn that not less than fifteen, and perhaps eighteen, attempts have been made by Protestants, to introduce Christianity into Africa—*independent of Colonization*—all of which have signally failed; but in connection with colonial enterprises, kindred efforts have been, and are, at the present time successful.

Whether, then, we study the philosophy of this subject, the necessities of our position, the history of the past, or the encouragement found in the present aspect of the enterprise, we must acknowledge that this cause has a legitimate claim upon our hearty and hopeful support. For my own part, I have so much confidence in the ripening purposes of God in this matter, I find the path of duty, and the grounds of encouragement so clearly indicated in all the tendencies of God's providence, that I feel bound to give my heart and hand to the furtherance of this noble cause. I trust it may commend itself to all present, and especially to those who may have it in their power to advance its interests in the legislative action of the commonwealth.

The Rev. Mr. SLAUGHTER next introduced Dr. PAYNE to the meeting, remarking that as he was a gentleman who had lived some thirteen years in Liberia, he was better qualified, from actual observation, to give light in regard to the condition and prospects of the colonists there, than perhaps any other person in the world.

Bishop PAYNE then rose and said: Mr. President—I have been requested to appear here this evening, to state my views in regard to the condition and prospects of the Liberian colonies. The gentleman who has just taken his seat, says that an ac-

tual residence of thirteen years in the Liberian colonies, has given me an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject, which should entitle my opinion to some weight, and undoubtedly there is propriety in this view. At the same time I am candid to confess that increasing experience and observation have made me more careful to examine the credibility of witnesses who bear testimony. Many years ago there was assembled at a breakfast table in England, a large invited party, and the subject of missions in India became the topic of conversation. An officer, who had resided in India ten years, declared the scheme of missions there a hoax, and boldly asserted that there had not been, during his residence there, one conversion in all India. Upon being asked by a gentleman sitting opposite him, whether he had lived such a life in India, as was calculated to commend christianity to the people among whom he resided, he confessed he had not. He was again asked, whether he had ever visited the missionary stations, or made any efforts to acquaint himself with the actual condition of the missions while there, and he freely confessed that he had not, and that he knew nothing of the subject. I will relate another incident that has had its influence in making me cautious in the particular to which I have referred. While riding along the colony road to Cape Palmas, I made the acquaintance of an officer of the U. S. Navy; and in the course of the conversation he mentioned the fact that he had visited the South Sea Islands, and of course I asked him if he had not paid some attention to missionary operations in that region. He answered that he had, and hoped I would accomplish more among the Africans than had been accomplished

among the Sandwich Islanders. I went on a little further and got into conversation with another officer who had visited these Islands, and upon addressing to him the same question that I had to the other officer, he answered that he considered the most remarkable missionary work had been accomplished in the Sandwich Islands that had ever been accomplished in the world. The change effected among the savage islanders, during thirty years was almost incredible. I then told him of the different statement of his brother officer, and he said that the man that made that statement certainly knew when he made it that it was not true. I did not come to that conclusion however. I suppose that the other officer was an honest man, and said that which he believed, but I did come to the conclusion, that in order to constitute a person capable of judging correctly of certain facts, there should be certain qualifications for the task. And the case is perfectly supposable that, although residing thirteen years in Africa, yet I am not really qualified to pass a correct judgment upon its condition and prospects. You have heard from officers of the Navy and others, who have been there, the most conflicting testimony. While the English government has extended to the colonies of Liberia its fostering care, you will hear English traders on the coast villify the colonies as everything that is contemptible, because they interfere with the gains which they make in their direct trade with the natives. I mention these facts to show that in order to form a correct judgment, it is not only necessary to have the facts in the case, but also a previous preparation of mind and heart.

I shall not be considered too vain, I hope, when I say that I consider

my birth and residence in the northern neck of Virginia up to manhood, and a subsequent residence of thirteen years in Africa, has supplied the necessary conditions for forming a correct judgment in reference to the Liberian colonies, and I take great pleasure in giving it as my deliberate judgment, that duly considering the materials of which the colonies are composed, their progress exceeds the most sanguine expectations, and this statement is not made because this people have originated an independent republic, or because the colonies have such an officer over them as Roberts, and numbers of others of similar stamp; but from actual observation—and I can fully testify to the spirit of patriotism and industry which has sprung up in Liberia within the last six or seven years, and which seems to promise that she will become a most respectable and permanent community—I will mention some facts in proof of the progress of her real interests. At the Bassa Cove there is a plantation containing 6,000 coffee trees, and in the same colony, there are plantations, containing, severally, 5,000, 4,000, 2,000, and 1,500 coffee trees. On the St. Paul's river, the banks of which are almost as rich as any land I ever saw, the colonists have entered into the cultivation of the sugar cane; and the prospect is, that a considerable quantity of it will be raised for exportation. There seems to be a very general movement in the colonies in favor of agriculture—and this to me, is a very encouraging feature. This petty traffic which they carried on for eight or ten years, did not furnish a permanent foundation for prosperity. The advance of agriculture does give evidence, however, of a permanent prosperity—which will enable them to receive the constant migra-

tion which will now go out to that country.

But, it is a most gratifying consideration that the merits of this American scheme of colonization do not rest upon human testimony, but upon principles as permanent as God's own laws of Providence in this world; and I have been and am still in favor of the scheme of African colonization, because I think that missions, in connection with colonization, have ever been God's great scheme for spreading christianity in the world. We see that when God prepared the way for the first spread of christianity, he first spread the Roman colonies over the world; and it was in connection with these very colonies, that christianity achieved its most successful conquests. Was it not in connection with colonies, that christianity secured a permanent establishment, originally, in our fatherland, Great Britain? And in our day, is not christianity propagated in connection with colonies, as, for instance, South Africa, Australia and the Indies?

I do not mean to say that christianity has not been, and cannot be introduced into lands where colonies have not migrated—but they have aided christianity, and have been God's great scheme for the spread of christianity through the earth. This is undoubtedly the case with reference to Africa; for there this scheme of colonization seems absolutely necessary to the successful exploration and development of the *commercial resources* of Africa. The English have expended immense labor and treasure in endeavoring to explore Africa. Denham and Clapperton penetrated the northern part of Africa, and while there Denham died—Clapperton returned home, and again set out, and penetrated Africa from the west, only to fall

another sacrifice to the climate. Several years ago, the English sent out three large steamers to explore the river Niger, and nearly all engaged in the expedition fell victims to the climate. And but recently, England sent out a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the despotic powers of the country for the suppression of the slave trade; and after accomplishing his object, he died as soon as he reached the coast. This has been the result of all the attempts to explore Africa thus far. And it is in vain to expect that in the present condition of Africa, these explorations can be successful. Colonies extending through the country, must be planted so as to form a connecting link between the coast and the interior—and thus will the resources and position of the whole country be developed. This can only be done by this scheme of American Colonization. Without colonization, the way of the explorer in Africa, is like that of the mariner—his track is covered over as soon as it is passed. I do not wish to be understood as saying here, that the white man has nothing to do in settling these colonies. Far from it. At this moment the most successful mission in western Africa is conducted by white men. In Sierra Leone, there are 5,000 colored communicants, and 12 or 15 churches. I consider their presence necessary in order to carry out this scheme of

colonization. They should carefully foster and encourage these young colonies. And as did England to the early feeble colonies of America, so should we assist and nurture the young colonies of Liberia. Not one in fifty of those who emigrate can read, and especially do they require to be furnished by their more favored white brethren with the means of moral and intellectual improvement, in order that they may be enabled to answer the expectations raised in reference to them.

Recently, there has been traveling through the northern and western portions of this country a distinguished foreigner. We have heard what crowds have followed him, what treasures of money have been given him; and undoubtedly we all agree that he is a most remarkable man; and all who have read his speeches, that he is a most eloquent man. But he modestly, and perhaps truly, says, that the interest which attaches to his tour is not in consequence of his eloquence, but of the peculiar cause which he advocates. I do not mean to decide upon the merits of that cause this evening—but this I do say, let that cause be as important as he would make it out, in the ends likely to be accomplished, it still dwindles into absolute insignificance compared with the cause which we are assembled here this evening to advocate.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

BADAGRY, Nov. 21, 1851.

ON the 11th ult. I received two letters from brother A. Thomas. I am sorry to learn that so many of mine to the Board have not been received. I arrived at this place yesterday, and hope to return on the

25th. A year ago Badagry contained some ten thousand people. Last summer it was burned down in a civil war, and is now a flourishing corn field; perhaps not more than a thousand persons remain, and many of these are Yaribas. The Yariba

people, under various sectional names, now extend from the sea to the Niger. They are so far superior in arts, civilization, decency and common sense, that to judge them by the people on the coast would be quite a mistake. Their houses, clothing, manners, &c., are very similar to those in the east. I have marked many passages in the Bible which are strikingly illustrated by customs and scenes in this country.

The Yaribas have many considerable cities. The nearest of these to the coast is Abbeokuta, 75 miles north-east of Badagry—walls 15 miles in circuit, population 60,000. Three days to the west is Iketo, population 10,000 to 15,000, with perhaps 60,000 more in the villages. To the east and north-east of Abbeokuta, from two to eight days journey are Ibaddon, 50,000, Eddeh, 20,000, Ijaye, 30,000, Ifeh, and Ijesta, perhaps 50,000 each. Three days to the north of Abbeokuta is Isei, 20,000, thence 3 days north-east to Oggan-ojja, capital of Yari-ba, 20,000; 2 days more to Oghomishan 50,000; 1 or 2 more to Ilorin, a city of vast extent. On the northern route from Isei is Ishakki, 4 days journey, Ighoho, (Bohoo) 2 days further, and Ikishi 1 or 2 days more; all of which are very large cities. There are other important places which I cannot locate. Bohoo is 4 days journey from Ilorin.

The climate of Africa has improved or has been misrepresented. Europeans live all along the coast and enjoy pretty good health. There are more than a dozen at Badagry. In the missionary corps are three ladies and some of the merchants are married men. No doubt the interior is healthier than the coast. Twenty-five miles this side of Abbeokuta we pass the last swamps, after which the country is generally prairie, in-

termixed with groves and forests, commonly undulating, but sometimes hilly. The hills are sometimes solid masses of naked granite. I have seldom seen a more beautiful and pleasant country. During the harmattan, which is a cold, dry wind, the thermometer falls below seventy degrees, and in the hottest part of the year it may rise to ninety or higher, but there is generally a pleasant breeze. The general range is from seventy-six to eighty-two degrees, and the mercury seldom falls more than six or eight degrees during the night. So far as I am concerned, the horror of the African climate is entirely gone. It is true that I have suffered repeated attacks of the ague, but this could not be a wonder in any country; for I have walked long journeys, waded rivers, slept in the open air, lived on poor diet, and have injured myself more than once by hard study.

The incompatible claims of the slave trade, and of lawful commerce, have divided the natives into two hostile parties. On the slave trade side are the king of Dahomey and of Lagos, and to these are opposed the Eghas, or people of Abbeokuta, and the victorious party in the late Badagry war. The king of Dahomey has resolved to destroy Abbeokuta if he can; and has employed a Frenchman to teach his people the use of field pieces, and rockets, too, according to report. Capt. Forbes, R. N., is also at Abbeokuta, being officially appointed to instruct the Eghas in the art of self-defence. The king of Lagos has given such provocation to the English, that the cruisers are ordered to reduce him by force if he refuses to make a favorable treaty. Two or three days ago the war steamer Bloodhound went down, with the consul, Capt. Belcroft, on board, but that morning

she hoisted up the coast in search of other cruisers. This is all we could learn. No doubt the refractory town will be chastised.

Lagos is destined to become a place of great importance. There is 14 feet water on the bar during the hardest of the rains. On the river Ossa there is navigation for some distance to the west; on the Ogan to the Abbeokuta rapids, and what is immensely more important, there is a branch of the Niger which comes to Lagos by way of Benin. Since there is no place to the east of this sufficiently healthy for a European settlement, Lagos must one day receive the vast trade of Central Africa. The palm oil trade alone will rival the cotton trade, for oil can be produced to an incalculable extent, and every gallon can be sold. But I believe that no one has yet laid all these facts together, so as to deduce the real importance of

Lagos. Above and around Lagos is a rich territory almost vacant, sufficiently extensive to sustain 100,000 American colonists.

The Board have been informed how I have tried to penetrate into the interior, but have been disappointed at every point, east, west and north. The difficulties are, that the Eghas are not willing for white people to leave them, and some of the interior towns are unwilling to receive us. There is a notion abroad that war and disease follow us wherever we go. We accuse the Mohammedans of fostering this foolish opinion, and of doing every thing in their power to retard our progress. They have a saying among them that Christianity is destined to proceed from the sea and extirpate their faith. But I trust that neither they nor any thing else will keep us back much longer.

Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

(Continued from page 174.)

SLAVERY.

Domestic slavery is very common among all the tribes to which I have alluded, and, I presume, among all the numerous tribes throughout the whole of Africa. So far as I was able to learn, the Kroomen and the Fishmen are the only tribes on that part of the western coast who do not enslave persons of their own tribe. They never enslave each other, and they are seldom enslaved by others. They, however, frequently possess slaves of other tribes; and they are the most active "aiders and abettors" of the nefarious traffic on that part of the coast. They are generally employed in conducting the slaves from the marts on the

coast to the slave ships; and from them principally is derived the information relative to the state of the slave trade. Their treachery and cupidity generally overcome their obligations to secrecy when a little money is to be made by divulging anything they may know about the state of the trade; and hence a slave ship seldom leaves the coast with a cargo of human beings without its being generally known in a short time; and, in some cases, prizes have been taken by armed cruisers through information derived from these accommodating friends and enemies of the slave trade.

In most cases the slaves owned by individuals of any tribe are of some other tribe. Those who are

captured in the wars, and thus reduced to slavery, are generally sold to foreigners; while many of those who are purchased are kept for years by the individuals to whom they belong. It is not uncommon for one man to own several scores of slaves; and in some cases, among the wealthy sons of the forest, several hundreds of their fellow-beings submit in humble obedience to the authority of their princely master. It is not improbable, indeed, that at least five-sixths of the whole population of Africa are slaves. In visiting an African hamlet, however, a stranger would be at a loss to distinguish slaves from free men, or even from their masters. But, though they are of similar complexion, and though no prominent mark or badge of distinction can be seen by strangers, yet slaves are easily recognised by other members of the same community, and by members of other communities of the same tribe, and even by individuals of contiguous tribes. In many cases, however, they live as well as their masters do; and in some cases the state of bondage is apparently only nominal. But, like slaves in other countries, they are always deprived of certain civil and political immunities, which deprivation of course tends to degrade them in the estimation of their more highly favored neighbors. On some parts of the coast, however, as in the vicinity of the Gaboon river, and perhaps in many other parts of Africa, slaves are generally treated with the utmost severity, and are regarded by the free people with the utmost detestation. I have been informed that, among some tribes, they are held in so little estimation that the master may take their lives (which is not unfrequently done) for the most trifling offence, with perfect impunity, no legal process ever

being instituted to punish the inhuman master in any way; and the only punishment which any other free man would have to endure, for a similar offence, would be the payment of the valuation of the slave to his master.

In many communities the number of slaves is much greater than that of the free persons; and it might be supposed that insurrections would be common. This, however, is not the case. It might also be supposed that slaves would frequently run away, inasmuch as the recognised mark of distinction—the difference in cutaneous hue—which exists in the United States between masters and slaves does not exist in Africa, and no other particular mark by which they could be known as slaves. But they seldom resort to this expedient to obtain their freedom, knowing as they do that such a course (to use a familiar simile) would be a jump from the frying-pan into the fire, inasmuch as they would be doomed to slavery by the people among whom they had fled; and very probably their situation would be worse than before.

I never heard of but one regular insurrection among slaves in the vicinity of Liberia. This occurred in the neighborhood of Cape Mount, about fifteen years ago. The slaves, at that time, being more numerous in that part of the country than the free people, resolved to strike for freedom; and they struck effectually. After many sanguinary contests, in which most of the masters were murdered, the slaves gained the ascendancy; led on, as they were, by a notorious warrior, the head warman, or general, and the slave of the reigning king. And, on the downfall of their former masters, they established a government for themselves, feeling fully able to de-

fend their assumed rights, and to manage their own affairs. As, however, they fought for freedom only, and not against the principle of slavery, they in turn became masters; and some of them engaged extensively in the slave trade, which has since been interdicted by the Liberian Government.

The ordinary valuation of an able-bodied slave is about thirty dollars, in goods; being from fifteen to twenty dollars in money. Young females generally sell for a few dollars more than males. Very often the wives, or some of them, of African "gentlemen," are their purchased slaves. And sometimes, when they get tired of their "better halves," they do not hesitate to sell them to the highest bidder. The custom of fathers selling their children, which is not, I think, so common as it is usually represented in written accounts of the horrors of the African slave trade, arises from the circumstance of the mothers of those children being slaves, and their offspring being so regarded,

notwithstanding, as in some instances in other countries, father and master are terms of synonymous applicability.

Slavery in Africa is evidently receding before the march of civilization and the light of Christianity. Within the territory of Liberia, whence thousands of wretched beings were formerly shipped to distant lands, the slave trade has been abolished. And many other parts of the coast of that benighted land, which were once the favorite haunts of avaricious and inhuman slave traders, have been redeemed from the horrors of the nefarious traffic. And while the heart of the philanthropist sickens at the thought of the moral desolation of the degraded aborigines of that dark land, humanity may, in some measure, relieve her tearful eye and aching heart, by the prospective contemplation of the blessings of that period, when the eagle of liberty shall flap her wings in triumph over that vast peninsula, and when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

[From the Presbyterian Herald, March 4.]

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

THIS meeting took place on Monday evening last, at the Presbyterian church in Frankfort.

The President, Hon. Ben. Monroe, called the meeting to order and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dillard.

The President then stated, that owing to the absence of the agent, Rev. Mr. Cowan, who was absent upon his official duties, a regular report of the proceedings of the past year could not be made; but he gave a brief statement of the principal items, by which it appeared (among other things) that seventeen emigrants from Kentucky, sailed from

New Orleans for Liberia, on the 31st of January, and that eleven others, who were all packed up for going, were left behind by reason of a change made at Washington in the time they were to be at New Orleans.

The President then introduced Hon. Wm. S. Bodley, of Louisville, who delivered the annual address. It was an eloquent and able effort: and, as it is to be published, our patrons who did not hear it, will soon have an opportunity to enjoy the reading of it.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. BEN. MONROE.

Vice Presidents—John G. Holli-day, of Henderson county; Matthew Mayes, Trigg; Philip Triplett, Daviess; James F. Buckner, Christian; Rev. Hiram Hunter, Daviess; Robert A. Patterson, Caldwell; John F. Bibb, Logan; Jonathan Hobson, Warren; Hon. C. Tompkins, Barren; William F. Evans, Allen; John Barret, Green; J. A. Jacobs, Boyle; George C. Thompson, Mercer; Squire Turner, Madison; James Stonestreet, Clarke; George W. Williams, Bourbon; Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Fayette county; H. C. Graves, Scott; William Rodes, Fayette; D. C. Humphreys, Woodford; D. B. Price, Jessamine; Rev. Curtis J. Smith, Woodford; Hon. P. I. Booker, Washington; Hon.

A. Beatty, Mason; A. W. Times, Nelson; James M. Preston, Kenton; Hen. W. F. Bullock, Jefferson; R. Harding, Shelby; Rev. R. T. Dillard, Fayette; Wilson P. Boyd, Fleming; Hon. A. H. Churchill, Hardin; Rev. B. T. Crough, Oldham; Bishop B. B. Smith, Jefferson county.

Managers—Jacob Swigert, Tho. S. Page, Orlando Brown, James Harlan, John B. Temple.

HENRY WINGATE, Sec'y.

A. G. HODGES, Treas.

On motion, thanks of the Society were returned to Judge Bodley, for his able and excellent address, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Temple, J. Swigert, and A. G. Hodges, was appointed to request a copy for publication.—*Cm.*

Connecticut Legislature on Colonization.

Report of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Connecticut on African Colonization, May session, 1852.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's late Message relating to African Colonization, respectfully report:—

That they have not been able, consistently with what was required of them by other duties, to give the subject the attention it deserves. In the opinion of your Committee, it is a subject of great and increasing importance. We are gratified that our Chief Magistrate has seen fit to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The scheme of African Colonization originated in England more than sixty years ago. It was projected by such men as Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, with a view to remove some destitute colored people then wandering in the streets of London, to Africa, and settle them in a colony. The

British government being in favor of the plan of those distinguished philanthropist, took upon itself the expense of transporting the emigrants thither, and sustaining them for a period of six or eight months after their arrival. Accordingly, in the year 1787, some four or five hundred blacks residing in London, were taken to the western coast of Africa, and established in a colony, known as the British colony of Sierra Leone—its first settlers having been slaves in America, and having served in the British army and navy during the war of the Revolution. In 1792, over eleven hundred of their brethren who had been in like circumstances in the United States, were transported to that colony by the British government from Nova Scotia. Other accessions have from time to time been made, consisting for the most part, of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave ships.

The colony is situated about eight

degrees north of the equator. It has a territory of some four hundred square miles, and a population of at least 50,000 persons.

The American Colonization Society, was organized at the city of Washington in the year 1816. As was the case with the enterprise in England, the institution owes its origin to the philanthropic efforts of a few individuals—among whom none were more active than Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, and Samuel J. Mills, of Connecticut. A large number of men of distinguished eminence in various parts of the Union, warmly espoused the cause of the society. It was approved and recommended to the favor and patronage of the community, by resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of thirteen of the States, and other public bodies.

The single object which the society proposed to accomplish was, *to plant a colony of free colored people from the United States, with their own consent, upon the western coast of Africa.*

The first company of emigrants under the auspices of this society, embarked from the city of New York, in the year 1820. In 1822, a permanent settlement was effected on Cape Mesurado—a beautiful elevation of land some three hundred miles southeast from the English colony. And that little colony of free blacks—established on that far distant shore, for ages darkened by superstition and outraged by crime, in the short period of about thirty years, has become an independent State—a CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC, whose independence has been acknowledged by four of the leading powers of Europe.

The Republic of Liberia has a territory of some 20,000 square miles, containing a population of near

200,000 colored persons—dwelling in peace and harmony, upon their own “*free soil*,” and under a government administered exclusively by themselves—no white man being allowed, by the constitution, to hold any office, or even to become a citizen there.

Where shall we look for a parallel of success in planting colonies? surely not to the first settlements on these American shores.

The colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, says Chief Justice Marshall, then consisted of 100 persons, which number before September of that year, was reduced to 38, when a reinforcement of 120 arrived.

In 1609, a further addition of 150 persons was made, and the colony amounted to 500 souls. But by imprudence, extravagance, and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to 60 persons. In 1611, the colony had increased to 200. In 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians, and 347 men, women and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered was dissolved, and the colony taken into the hands of the King, and enjoyed the care and protection of the Crown.

In 1624, the case stood thus: about £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting that colony—more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and at the end of 17 years, the population was reduced to 1,800 persons.

The Connecticut colony, seventy-eight years after its settlement contained a population of only 17,000.

The Maine colony, when it was 120 years old, numbered only 10,000. And concerning the Plymouth colony, history records, that in less than six months after the arrival of the May Flower, more than one half of

all who landed, were destroyed by disease, want and suffering.

If from such beginnings this nation has risen by the blessings of God, to the position she now holds, who can tell what Liberia may become under the fostering care of the same God, two hundred years hence?

The British Reviewer had reason for saying, "the Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa—a greater event probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

The fact should not be overlooked, that the State of Maryland made an annual appropriation from the public treasury, some twenty years ago, for the purpose of colonizing her own free blacks on the coast of Africa. A colony was accordingly established at Cape Palmas, southeast from Liberia, in 1833, denominated the Maryland colony. We have then three colonies, or rather two colonies with a republic between them, whose territories join, and whose extent coast-wise is about 600 miles, with an average of some 40 in the interior.

These colonies at present are under entirely distinct governments, but at no distant day they may become confederated States under the same general government. They are said to embrace, including their off-shoots and dependencies, a population of some *three or four hundred thousand*, under British and Liberian laws. Such are some of the manifest results of the scheme of African colonization.

What then has it accomplished? and what is it *destined* to accomplish for the benefit of the colored race and of the world?

African colonization has exterminated the slave trade on the western coast of Africa for an extent

of at least 600 miles, and it has been officially reported to the British Government, that it is suppressed on over 1800 miles of the coast—a result which armed squadrons alone could never have obtained. This is admitted on all hands.

Again—African colonization has established on that heathen shore, civil and christian institutions, where missionaries had labored *for centuries* to plant missions without success. And what must be the influence of those Christian colonies upon the hundred millions who inhabit that continent?

Again—This scheme is teaching the world that civil liberty, connected with a pure and perfectly free Christianity, is not necessarily confined to the Anglo-Saxon puritans—that it is a boon to be possessed and enjoyed even by the children of Ham—that they are capable of maintaining self-government, and of securing for themselves a respectable standing among the independent nations of the earth.

Again—It has opened the door for an extensive and valuable commerce. The exports of Liberia amount, it is said, to about *half a million of dollars* per annum, and are increasing at the rate of fifty per cent.

Again—It is furnishing an asylum and a Christian home for the exiled and oppressed children of Africa in all lands. Thousands have already gone back to their father-land from this country, many of whom were freed by their masters that they might go. Thus has the door of emancipation been kept open, where it would otherwise have remained closed.

Finally—The past history and the present prospects of the cause, afford most encouraging indications of its future prosperity. The last

year has been one, in many respects, of unprecedented success.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Americans, we owe a debt to Africa, and to her oppressed and injured children, whether in this or other lands, which we should endeavor to discharge with all fidelity, in all suitable ways.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society happily unites

Christian philanthropy and political expediency—our obligations to the Union and to God; and that its principles and operations are most benevolent, not only towards our colored population, but towards both races in this country, and towards two quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this Assembly recognize, with gratitude, the hand of God in the past success and growing interest manifested in behalf of this cause.

Important from Liberia.

WE briefly announced on Saturday the arrival of the brig Lowder, Capt. Brown, from Sierra Leone, *via* Monrovia. To-day we have received Liberia papers, and are also favored with some important private despatches to the Rev. Mr. Pinney, secretary of the New York Colonization Society. From these sources we compile intelligence of interest to the friends of African colonization.

There appears to be some shyness between the authorities at Liberia and the local representatives of the English Government, which, however, is chiefly to be inferred from the fact that her Britannic Majesty's vessel of war had been lying in the harbor a week without communication with the Liberian authorities. We have been at some pains to trace the difficulty to its source, and find it to be in some way connected with the apparently well merited chastisement which the Liberian Government recently inflicted upon Grando and his marauding allies, for their attack upon a comparatively defenceless village.

It will be remembered that letters from Liberia, including despatches

from Mr. Benson, Secretary of State, spoke in strong terms of the conduct of some English traders, charging them with inciting the natives to their murderous attack upon the territories of the republic. Mr. Hanson, the British consul, was named, as was also a Mr. Lawrence. Of course, all the information we had upon this subject, and relative to the Grando difficulty generally, was *ex parte*, as we intimated at the time. All that was important as a justification of President Roberts and his forces was, however, very clearly established. The part which Messrs. Hanson and Lawrence had in the matter, however, was not so clear, though evidence was strongly against them.

By this arrival we learn that the British commander upon the coast has instituted inquiries into the matter. Her Majesty's brig Spy, with Consul Hanson on board, had visited Tradetown, and remained a couple of days. "Jim Flaw" was sent for, and he remained on board the Spy most of the day. When he left, Boyer, supposed to be in league with Grando, was sent for and inter-

rogated, the object of the Spy's visit being avowedly to inquire into the difficulty between Boyer and the Liberian Republic. Both Flaw and Boyer were required to go on board alone. In communicating these facts to President Roberts, the writer of the letter reports that "William, Flaw's right-hand man," who was not allowed to be present at either of the conversations, says that the captain of the Spy and Mr. Hanson obtained from Boyer a signed paper, denying the jurisdiction of the Liberian Government over the Tradetown country, but how the information was obtained is not mentioned. The writer also calls this investigation a "culpable interference with Boyer, which portends no good," &c.

Another letter from "Edina, March 16," reports the arrival of intelligence at that place, that Boyer and Grando were making extensive preparations for another attack upon the Liberian settlements in Tradetown country. In this, it was reported, they were receiving aid from the interior; the plan being to attack all the settlements at once. Boyer has previously sued for pardon from the Liberian Government, and negotiations were opened on the subject, and an attempt is made to connect his present alleged—for this letter is anonymous and gives no evidence of the truth of these rumors—hostile attitude with the presence of the Spy, and his requested visit. This, however, is made doubtful by the admission that similar rumors were in circulation some weeks before the visit of the Spy.

From these rumors, the editor of the Herald proceeds to argue very warmly that England has taken part with the enemies of the Republic, and that a sad fate awaits Liberia, unless a "repressing hand" from

abroad arrests these proceedings. For our own part, we see no sufficient reason for these gloomy apprehensions—apprehensions too, to which, we are free to say, we think the Liberian authorities ought not to give place except on very sufficient and incontrovertible evidence, seeing that that power was the first to recognize Liberia's national existence, and has given her substantial tokens of good-will.

There is enough in England's connection with the Tradetown country to justify her in "inquiring into the difficulty" between the three chiefs and the Liberian authorities, for although the sovereignty of that country was ceded to Liberia by Boyer, its acknowledged chief, for a well understood consideration, yet this was done with a reservation made necessary by the fact that two English merchants, Messrs. Lawrence and Murray, had purchased therein the right to a site or sites for factories. Now it has been asserted by Liberia that Mr. Lawrence prompted Boyer to rebellion and resistance to Liberian authority. This is reiterated in the Herald before us. These and other circumstances made it incumbent upon the English commander to institute inquiries, such interference not being of his own seeking, but forced upon him by the repeated allegations of the Liberian authorities. With respect to the mode of conducting the inquiry, we really find no established fact—nothing having the appearance of accredited truth—that is not compatible with feelings of friendship and a desire to do justice.

But subsequently, as we understand, to the inquiry at Tradetown, the British sloop-of-war Crane arrived at Monrovia, and the commander sent a despatch to Governor Roberts, conveying a document to

the effect that the right of the Government of Liberia to exercise sovereignty over the Tradetown country having been denied by the native chiefs, he must protest "against any arrest or molestation whatever of Mr. Lawrence," who had been cited to trial by the Liberian Government for a misdemeanor committed in stirring up rebellion in New Cess. Yet herein is no evidence of hostile interference on the part of Great Britain. The officer on the station respectfully, though formally, apprises the President of the Republic, that, as at present informed, he cannot permit Mr. Lawrence to be molested. Commander McDonnell will transmit home his report. The Liberian Secretary for Foreign Affairs will also communicate the facts to the British Government, and when the friendly disposition of that Government is borne in mind, it seems to us not probable that any injustice will be done to Liberia.

The real source of trouble to Liberia, we imagine, will be the native chiefs on the borders, aided by those of the interior. The Liberian forces, however, so effectually put down Grando's rebellion, that we are but little inclined to doubt their ability to cope with Boyer and his allies. Such troubles will unavoidably arise as the energetic republicans push their way into the country behind the coast territory they have so rapidly and successfully and honorably acquired. These are evils common to any new settlement, and can only be overcome by courage and prudence. The Liberians have given evidence of the possession of these virtues, and we have no

fear of their rapid and permanent prosperity. While these difficulties are pending, the internal resources of the Republic are developing themselves, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter written by one of its citizens who has good opportunities for knowing the truth:

"We are getting along as well as usual. I think the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Republic is decidedly on the increase. All trades and branches of business are assuming a regular and systematic form. There are more improvements—the number of houses now in progress of erection is greater and the material better and more durable than any former period of our history could boast of. Late immigrants, I mean recently arrived immigrants, are more active and contented than they were formerly. One cause of this are the improvements everywhere manifest. Formerly when all old settlers and new were poor and meanly clad and meanly housed, there was little to stimulate the ambition of the newly arrived. Those they found here were so little in advance of them that the distinction was as nothing. Things in this respect are now somewhat changed. Families, more than a few, are living as comfortably as people anywhere. Their ease and even elegance excited the ambition of every aspiring immigrant, and he goes right to work."

The barque *Liberia Packet*, Capt. Coward, 45 days from Savannah, arrived at Monrovia on the 15th of March, with 163 passengers.—*N. Y. Spectator*, June 14.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Virginia Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Friday night, 20th February, 1852:

Governor J. B. FLOYD, President, took the Chair. The agent, Rev. Philip Slaughter, presented and read the annual report.

Rev. Mr. Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the scheme of African colonization is one of wise policy, and of christian charity, consistent with the lessons taught us alike by the history of the past, the facts of the present and the prospects of of the future.

Upon this resolution Mr. Moore spoke with marked ability and interest.

Rev. Mr. Read followed, seconding the resolution and sustaining forcibly and eloquently the objects and aims of the Society.

Bishop Paine then spoke interestingly, giving the result of his observations during a fourteen years' residence as a missionary in Africa, and bearing favorable testimony to the colonies planted on its coast.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

John Howard, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That — be appointed a committee on the part of the So-

ciety, to prepare and present a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the annual appropriation now made for the colonization of free negroes of this State to Liberia, be so changed as to allow fifty instead of twenty-five dollars to each emigrant, and that the surplus of the last two years' appropriations may be expended in like manner.

Upon this resolution, Mr. Howard made some pertinent remarks, urging a modification of the act, and showing its inefficiency as it now stands for accomplishing the purposes of the Legislature.

Some alteration being suggested by the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, Mr. Howard withdrew his resolution, and the following, more general in its terms, was proposed and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Society to prepare and present a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of African Colonization.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the office of Mr. Baxter, at half past 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

J. B. FLOYD, President.

FRED. BRANSFORD, Sec'y.

African Colonization.

It is a fact worthy of special notice, that during the last two or three years, the plan of Colonization for the African race in this country—either at Liberia or elsewhere—has been rapidly gaining favor and support. That this change is largely due to the American Colonization Society and its branches, is beyond question, yet the scheme has multitudes of friends out of the ranks of these organizations, and is acquiring a strong hold, apparently, upon the popular mind throughout the nation. A few years since, great hostility and bitterness were manifested towards Colonization by the Abolitionists proper—it was, in fact, regarded by them, generally, as merely a pro-slavery barrier, designed to strengthen and perpetuate the hated insti-

tution. Now, however, we find prominent Abolitionists approving the measure, and urging it as conducive to the best interests of the blacks, to remove to a settlement of their own. Horace Greeley and the *New York Tribune* have for some time been strenuous advocates of Colonization. Jas. G. Birney, the great Abolition chief in 1844, has recently made a strong appeal of this nature. The blacks themselves, in several quarters, are holding conventions to consult on this movement, and taking action in its favor.

The recent course of several of the free States in excluding free blacks by law—and in one or two instances, we believe, by Constitution—and the feelings entertained towards that race generally in all the

States, show plainly that the time is at hand when this remedy (for we know no equivalent or substitute) will become indispensable. An awakened sense of self-respect cannot but lead to a general adoption of this measure, among the blacks already free. What motive have they to remain, mingled indeed with the whites, but not of them—the victims of a prejudice that *cannot* be overcome—earning a scanty subsistence by the most menial services—and subject to insult and obloquy, in many cases such as a *free* spirit cannot bear? For, while we would discountenance and censure the oppression and degradation of which these

people are everywhere more or less the objects, we cannot reasonably expect them—while human nature remains what it is—ever to take a higher social position in a community of whites.

In view, therefore, of the results which this scheme can hardly fail to accomplish if cordially embraced and carried out, we cannot but record with sincere pleasure the manifestation of an increasing confidence in its merits, and of a strengthening desire to see it thoroughly tried. The subject demands the earnest consideration of every philanthropist and true patriot.—*Middlebury (Vt.) Journal.*

African Colonization.

It is strange that every true lover of the human race, who desires to accomplish that for them which is the best that can be obtained for all, when the circumstances of the world and the opposing wickedness of men are taken into consideration, should not coincide in the plan of African colonization.

The colored population will always hold an inferior situation in our country. Call it prejudice or what you will, it is nevertheless *fact*. There is no room for the proper exercise of what talent they possess, or for the creation of any talent in their children as they grow up. Were the designs of abolitionists carried out, and every slave freed, that would not give them an elevated condition in society here, nor an opportunity to reach it.

There is a country, peopled entirely with men of their own race; suited by its climate to the original habits of their people, fertile, capable of an immense production of articles the most sought for in commerce; free in its institutions; standing as a beacon light on the coast of Africa to guide its wandering children back to their native home. Can there be a better resting place offered to them, a better destiny opened before them, a brighter day of liberty, respectability and usefulness dawning for their benefit?

The effects which the existence of such an independent nationality will have upon their own mental energies, upon the intellectual capacity of their children, upon the future elevation of their own race constitute one argument. The use which they will prove to the continent of Africa in the destruction of the slave trade, in raising from degradation the surrounding tribes, and in penetrating every dark corner of ignorance and superstition by the reflected light of their own knowledge, religion, and freedom, is another. The condition which such a colony will assume hereafter, through the influence of wealth, commerce and education, upon even the whole world, is a third.

How, then, can any one, in the exercise of a correct moral sense, oppose this plan? —*Connecticut Courant.*

From every quarter the indications increase that the country is beginning to feel deeply in the cause of African Colonization. It has *forced* itself upon reflecting minds as the only system that can meet the peculiar wants of the African, bond or free, whose lot has been cast in our midst. As well wishers to the African race, we cannot but rejoice that Eastern journals, of such standing as the *Courant*, advocate the cause of colonization.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1852.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
Bangor—George W. Pickering, .	10 00
Gorham—Cash	1 00
By Rev. C. Soule :—	
Kennebunk—William Lord, Mrs.	

Abigail Titcomb, each \$5; Capt.	
William Lord, Miss Lucy W.	
Titcomb, each \$3; Capt. N. L.	
Thompson, Miss Jane Nason,	
Wm. B. Sewall, each \$2; E. W.	
Morton, Capt. J. Hatch ea. \$1.	24 00

Portland—Miss S. & M. Griffith,
John Chute, E. Gould, Abner
Shaw, each \$1; O. L. Sanborn
\$2..... 6 00

41 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Springfield—Mrs. Prudence How-
ard..... 5 00

Newburyport—Captain Micajah
Lunt, Wm. Cushing, Wm.
Stone, John Harrod, each \$10;
Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hale, Miss
Hale, Mrs. Greenleaf, each \$1;
Joshua Hale \$2..... 46 00

Haverhill—David Marsh, Esq.,
\$30, to constitute his daughter
Mrs. Mary M. Kelly, a life
member of the Am. Col. Soc.,
Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Taggart,
each \$1; Hon. Jas. H. Dun-
can \$3; Mrs. Ames \$4..... 39 00

Bradford—Miss A. Hasseltine... 2 00

92 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Bristol—T. Barnes \$10; E. C.
Brewster, E. Welch, Rev. J.
Atkins, each \$5; Rev. W. H.
Goodrich, J. Birge, each \$3;
E. Darrow, E. O. Goodwin, J.
C. Brown, each \$2; Dr. Lang-
don, W. R. Richards, S. Tay-
lor, W. B. Barnard, Seth Peck,
J. R. Mitchell, each \$1; cash
50 cents, to constitute the Rev.
W. H. Goodrich a life member
of the Am. Col. Soc..... 43 50

Fair Haven—H. R. Barnes, \$2, 50,
L. Woodward \$2; Rev. Bur-
dett Hart, Dea. H. Howe, C.
A. Bray, Capt. Lewis, W.
Mallory, W. Hemingway, Levi
Rowe, Dr. Keep, L. Rowe, R.
Rowe, Mrs. Alfred G. Dowd,
Mrs. H. L. Scranton, J. H.
Foote, Smith Tuttle, Mrs. Har-
vey Barnes, Mrs. D. S. Barnes,
Mrs. Horace Barnes, W. S.
Gessner, Dea. J. S. Farren, J.
Broughton, Mrs. S. C. B.
Thompson, Mrs. O. E. Maltby,
each \$1; H. Mallory, E. D.
Fowler, Mrs. Chas. Perkins,
Mrs. Dr. Parker, G. C. Newell,
E. J. Munsell, Mrs. A. Thomas,
each 50 cts.; Mrs. J. N. Rogers,
Mrs. J. R. Benjamin, ea. 25 cts.,
to constitute Rev. Burdett Hart
a life member of the A. C. Soc.. 30 50

Hamden, (Mount Carmel)—Col-
lection in the Congregational
Church, \$30, to constitute Dea.
Marcus Goodyear a life mem-
ber of Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

Hartford—Miss E. J. P. Shields,
\$5; Mr. Skinner, \$2..... 7 00

New Haven—Rev. E. L. Cleve-
land..... 1 00

Westville—Rev. S. H. Elliott, A
Friend, each \$5; Enos Sperry
\$2; Dea. Murray, S. Parker,
C. Goodell, J. S. Thomas, S.
D. Sperry, Mrs. Austin, W.
Dickerman, J. C. Gibbs, each
\$1; Dea. Dickerman, C. Eaton,
W. Budington, Miles Bradley,
Fred. Hotchkiss, L. Humast-
on, W. E. Ball, W. M. Beech-
er, Mrs. Anna E. White, J.
Culver, Miss M. L. Parker,
Miss M. J. Dickerman, each 50
cents; E. Gorham, 25 cents;
Cash \$1.70, in full to constitute
Rev. S. H. Elliott a life mem-
ber of the Am. Col. Society... 27 95

Cromwell—Justus Stocking, Ed-
ward Savage, each \$5; Dea.
John Stevens, \$3; Rev George
A. Bryan, E. Stevens, each \$2;
Mrs. Eliza Robbins, R. B. Sav-
age, J. L'Hommedieu, each
\$1; W. P. Allison, 50 cents:
In part to constitute Rev.
George A. Bryan a life member
of the Am. Col. Society..... 20 50

Bloomfield—B. Ely, Esq., \$10,
in full to constitute the Rev. Fran-
cis Williams a life member of
the Am. Col. Society..... 10 00

170 45

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Mrs. Cath. B. Cooley,
\$2; Mrs. Esther Melvaine,
Mrs. Elizabeth Welling, Mrs.
Mary Hunt, each \$1; Mrs.
E. F. Cooley, \$3..... 8 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miss M. G.
Wilson and Miss L. L. Wil-
son..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.

On account of the Virginia Col.
Society:

Halifax County—James C. Bruce
\$50; part of a legacy left by
Mrs. Eliza Bruce for benevo-
lent purposes, \$50, by Rev. J.
Grammer..... 100 00

Pulaski County—From a Friend
by Rev. Geo. Painter..... 5 50

<i>Petersburgh</i> —Robert T. Jackson,	4 00
	109 50
TENNESSEE.	
<i>Farmington</i> —Rev. Thos. J. Hall.	3 00
OHIO.	
<i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthias Scott \$10; Mary Smith, \$6; John Still- well, E. Adams, each \$5; Rev. D. Motzee, J. J. Ingalls, James E. Robinson, Cash, Jeremiah Cooper, A. W. Cooper, each \$1; Charles Marquand 50 cts.; W. J. Williams, 25 cts., by J. Stillwell.....	32 75
MISSISSIPPI.	
By Rev. J. Morris Pease :— On account of the Miss. State Col. Society :	
<i>Rodney</i> —Smith C. Daniel, Esq..	100 00
<i>Washington</i> —James Archer, Esq., Philip B. Harris, Esq., each \$100.....	200 00
<i>Natchez</i> —Mrs. Jane Ferguson, James Railey, Esq., Aaron Nobles, Esq., each \$100.....	300 00
<i>College Hill</i> —Collections in Col- lege Church, by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor.....	10 00
<i>Natchez</i> —Rev. Thomas A. Ogden	9 00
	619 00
LOUISIANA.	
By Rev. J. Morris Pease : On account of the Louisiana State Col. Society :	
<i>Bayou Sara</i> —William Ruffin Bar- row, Esq.....	100 00
<i>Baton Rouge</i> —R. B. Ricketts, \$5; colored friend, 65 cents.....	5 65
<i>Iberville Parish</i> —Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, \$50; Gervais Schla- tre, Esq., \$20; Mrs. R. Johns, \$3; Amoute Hebert, Dr. A. H. M., each \$1.....	75 00
<i>Ascension Parish</i> —Gov. Henry Johnson, \$20; Col. P. O. He- bert, \$50.....	70 00
<i>Donaldsonville</i> —Richard McCall, Esq.....	30 00
<i>New River</i> —Mrs. D. F. Kenner.	30 00
<i>New Orleans</i> —Henry McCall, Esq.....	100 00
	410 65
ARKANSAS.	
<i>Rock Point</i> —Rev. J. K. Hawkins	1 00
	\$1,489 39

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Bar-
ker: *Gorham*—Capt. Charles

Frost, Capt. John Curtis, each \$1 to January, 1852. <i>Water- ville</i> —Hon. Timothy Boutelle, to May, 1855, \$3.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker : <i>Haverhill</i> —Deacon Samuel Chase, \$5 to June, '57, Mrs. A. Kittredge, for '52, J. J. Marsh, to June, '54, Moses D. George, to June, '53, W. R. Whittier, to May, '53, Josiah Brown, to June, '53, each \$1. <i>Bradford</i> —Miss A. Hasseltine, to July, '52, Leonard Johnson, to May, '53, each \$1. <i>New- buryport</i> —J. Caldwell, Hon. S. Marston, each \$2, for '52-'53, R. Robinson, Wm. Gunnison, Mrs. Marsh, each \$1, for '52, E. B. Horton, \$1, to May, '53. Cashier Ocean Bank, 50 cents, to Oct., '52, Josiah Little, \$3, to May, '55, Capt. Milmore, \$1 to May, '53, Eben Stone, \$5 to May, '57. <i>Ashfield</i> — Rev. S. D. Clark, for '51 and '52, by Rev. John B. Pinney, \$2. <i>Hingham</i> —C. & L. Hunt, to July, '52, \$1. <i>Granby</i> —L. Ayres, to June, '52, \$1. <i>Marsh- field</i> —Chandler Sampson, S. F. Sprague, Elijah Ames, each \$1 to July, '52.....	36 50
NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker : <i>New York</i> —Charles McKinstry, to Jan., '53.....	1 00
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton—Miss M. Hunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Welling, Mrs. Esther McIlvaine, each \$1, for the Repository for '52, by Rev. Eli F. Cooley.....	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Gettysburgh— Moses McClean, to June, '53, \$1. <i>Philadelphia</i> —Sarah Doug- lass, to August, '52, \$1.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.—Petersburgh—Robert F. Jackson, to October, '51...	1 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—John Bar- lon, to May, '53.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.—Paris—William C. Lyle, for '51 and '52, by Rev. Alexander M. Cowan.....	2 00
MISSISSIPPI.—Columbus—Mrs. E. B. Randolph, for '52.....	1 00
LIBERIA, AFRICA.—Cape Palmas —Rev. Thomas A. Pinckney, for '53.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 53 50
Total Contributions..... 1,489 35

Aggregate amount..... \$1,542 85





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